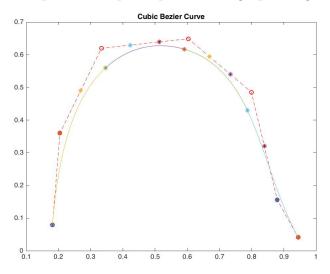
PROJECT 1: READ ME FILE

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P1

(1) The CubicBezier.m plots a cubic spline specified by a sequence of de Boor controls points from the user. The user presses enter to indicate all the desired points have been selected.

For example if we input 7 points, the graph we get is:



P2

(2) The drawDE.m uses the de Casteljau subdivision method and yields a polygonal line which approximates $Bezier\ curve$. The variable n is the number of iterations and t is the size of the subdivision. The user presses enter to indicate all the desired points have been selected.

For example if we input $n=5,\ t=\frac{1}{2}$ and a series points through screen:

$$\begin{array}{lll} n = 5; \\ t = 1/2; \\ \text{\% User input of the data} \end{array}$$

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 [x,y] = \mathbf{ginput}(); \\ d = [x,y]; \% \ d(i,:) \ i = 1,2,... \ represents \ a \ point \\ d = \operatorname{sortrows}(d); \% \ sort \ our \ data \\ \% \ Run \ the \ subdivision \ and \ draw \ curve \\ b = \operatorname{calculateDE}(d, n, t); \\ \% \ calculate \ the \ points \ used \ to \ draw \ the \ curve \\ b = \operatorname{sortrows}(b); \% \ sort \ our \ data \\ \mathbf{plot}(d(:,1), \ d(:,2), \ 'r*'); \% \ draw \ the \ input \ data \ d \\ \mathbf{hold} \ on; \\ \mathbf{plot}(b(:,1), \ b(:,2), \ 'b-') \% \ draw \ our \ curve \\ \mathbf{title}(\ 'Bezier\_Curve')
```

Then we can get the graph:

